In the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows.

Page 4, last paragraph (continues onto page 5):

The inventors compared the sequence of the known gene coding for decaprenyl diphosphate synthase with the genes cording for polyprenyl diphosphate synthases, namely long-chain prenyl synthases which are analogous to said known enzyme gene but differ from the same in chain length and, for the region of high homology, synthesized various PCR primers. Using these primers in various combinations, they studied PCR conditions. As a result, they found by analysis of the gene sequence that when a PCR using DPS-1 ~~(5'-AAGGATCCTNYTNCAYAGAYGAYGT-3')~~ (SEQ ID NO:3) and DPS-1 1AS ~~(5'-ARYTGNADRAAYTCNCC-3')~~ (SEQ ID NO:4) [in the above sequences, R means A or G; Y means C or T, and N means G, A, T or C] as primers is carried out according to the protocol of heat-treatment at 94°C x 3 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 94°C, 1 minute → 43°C, 2 minutes → 72°C, 2 minutes, a ca 220 bp fragment of the enzyme gene can be amplified from the chromosome gene of *Saitoella complicata* IFO 10748, a fungus belonging to the genus *Saitoella*.

C1

Page 10, first paragraph under "BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION":

(Example 1)

The chromosome DNA of *Saitoella complicata* IFO 10748 was prepared by the method of C.S. Hoffman et al. (Gene, *57* (1987), 267-292). Based on the homology to the known long-chain prenyl diphosphate synthase genes, PCR primers, i.e. DPS-1 ~~(5'-AAGGATCCTNYTNCAYAGAYGAYGT-3')~~ (SEQ ID NO:3) and DPS-1 1AS ~~(5'-ARYTGNADRAAYTCNCC-3')~~ (SEQ ID NO:4), were designed. In the above-sequences , R stands for A or G; Y for C or T; and N for G, A, T or C. Using these primers, PCR was carried out under the conditions of heat treatment at 94°C, 3 min. followed by 40 cycles of 94°C, 1 min. → 43°C, 2 min. → 72°C, 2 min., and the PCR product was analyzed by 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis.

C2

Page 10, last paragraph (continues onto page 11):

The ca 220 bp fragment thus obtained was excised from the gel and purified using a DNA extraction kit (Sephaglas™ BrandPrep Kit, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Then, using a PCR product direct cloning kit (pT7BlueT-Vector Kit, NOVAGEN), the DNA was cloned into the *E. coli* expression vector to give pT7-SaDPS. Then, using a DNA sequencer (Model 377, Perkin-Elmer) and a DNA sequencing kit (Perkin-Elmer; ABI PRISM™ BigDye™ Terminator Cycle Sequence Ready Reaction Kit with AmptiTaq™ DNA Polymerase, FS), DNA sequencing was carried out according to the kit manufacturer's protocol. As a result, there was obtained a sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 717 through 924 of SEQ ID NO:1 ~~under SEQUENCE LISTING~~. The translation sequence thus obtained contained "GDFLLGRA" which is a characteristic region of polyprenyl diphosphate synthases and, therefore, was considered to be part of the decaprenyl diphosphate synthase gene.

C3

Page 11, first full paragraph:

(Example 2)

Using 0.03 μg of a pT7-SaDPS vector containing a 220 bp DNA fragment which was considered to be the decaprenyl diphosphate synthase gene of *Saitoella complicata* IFO 10748, PCR using primers Sa-1S (which has the sequence of ~~5'-GAGACCAGACGAAACGCACCA-3'~~ SEQ ID NO:5) and Sa-2As (which has the sequence of ~~5'-TGGTGCGTTTCGTCTGGTCTC-3'~~ SEQ ID NO: 6) was carried out [94°C, 3 min. → (94°C, 30 sec. → 55°C, 30 sec. → 72°C, 1 min.) x 25 cycles → 72°C, 5 min. → 4°C]. The PCR product was subjected to gel electrophoresis using 1.2% agarose (Takara) and a ca 145 bp fragment was excised from the gel and purified using a DNA extraction kit (Sephaglas™ BrandPrep Kit; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Using about 100 ng of this DNA fragment, chemiluminescence labeling was performed using ECL Direct Nucleic Acid Labeling System (amersham Pharmacia Biotech).

C4

Page 14, second full paragraph:

As a result, it was found that the SalI site and SacI site are located at positions 1124 and 1241, respectively, of SEQ ID NO:1 ~~under SEQUENCE LISTING~~ and that neither fragment

C5

contained the C-terminal. So, for SalI, which is the upstream one of the two restriction enzymes, in the decaprenyl diphosphate synthase gene, the remaining fragments were examined. As a result, a 3 kbp fragment was found to contain a sequence including a terminal region of the SacI fragment up to the termination codon. By analyzing these 3 restriction fragments, the full-length sequence of the decaprenyl diphosphate synthase gene could be elucidated. Of the three DNA fragments, the ca 1.6 kbp fragment was sequenced. The result is shown as SEQ ID NO: 1 ~~under SEQUENCE LISTING~~. Moreover, the amino acid sequence deduced from the above DNA sequence is shown as SEQ ID NO: 2.

Page 15, first paragraph:

(Example 5)

In order to selectively excise the gene region coding for decaprenyl diphosphate synthase from the prepared phage DNA, PCR was carried out using synthetic DNA primers Sa-N1 (which has the sequence of ~~5'-AACATATGGCCTCACCAGCACTGCGG-3'~~ SEQ ID NO:7) and Sa-C (which has the sequence of ~~5'-AAGAATTCCTATCTTGACCTAGTCAACAC-3'~~ SEQ ID NO:8) in otherwise the same manner as in Example 3. After digestion with the restriction enzymes NdeI and EcoRI, the fragment was inserted into the expression vector pUCNT (disclosed in Example 12(1) of US 6,083,752, which is equivalent to WO 94/03613) to construct the decaprenyl diphosphate synthase gene expression vector pNTSa1. The restriction map of the expression vector pNTSa1 thus obtained is shown in Fig. 1. It is to be noted that DPS represents the coding region of the decaprenyl diphosphate synthase gene.

Sequence listing:

Please amend the sequence listing as shown on the attached.